It was whispered around them corners,
And I rocken twas comewhars right,
That ther wan't nary another man
That could tackle him in a fight.
Howasmedever as that may be,
He was good to his family:
Some folks will think 'taint much to say,
But I'd bet my boots and win,
That them ere folks an't wuth shocks
To eany one ov their kin.

Wal. Descon Blake he hired Bill Wal, Descon Blake he nired Bill
To cut down a lot o' pine,
And he laid and corded up
His hundred cords in two weeks' time,
He would allers hev his young uns by;
He could cut more when they was aigh;
Leastways that's what he sed.
He was cutting a pine wun day,
An 'the young uns was playin',
Unknownet to him, a few yards away.

Wal, he gev it ther last crack, An' had jest jumped to one side, When he saw them two young una A playin'. They was his pride. Whew! he hollowed like thunder, "Git up an' run from under!" Jerosalem! Them young une put! Bill braced his back against that trunk And held her up jest long enuff To see his gal 'an boy all hunk!

Done! No, Jake. I ain't done yet;
Thar was a funeral next day.
For Bill he got catched atween
That tree an the groun' some way.
That tree was putty good heft.
So that warn't much or Bill left.
Wal, the tree warn't to blame,
Neither was Bill, I think;
'Twas his way or dongs.
What yer say! Take a drink!

THE STOMACH ACHE.—We find the following medical and fashionable essay in the Table Table of that bright paper, the Chicago Ereming Post:

Bertie Belair, Bertie Belair, lives on the avenue somewhere down there; Tower of Babel her Instrons back-hair, bigh-heeled and hoopless is Bertie Belair. Bertie Belair, to the poet confess why you mince round doubled up like an S, head out, chest in, and green kids exuberant crossed on your stomach protuberant. Is this abnormal distortion a frolic, or result of a very bad fit of the esdic? Bertie Belair, it would better deserve at once to be christened the Kangaroo Curve. Greeian bend, is it! Ah! dear, those old Greeks with their lithe figures, each pose of which speaks, knew mething at all about chignon or hoop, or that direct of follies, the Stomach ache stoop. Bertie Belair, in your tight little boots, your foolish head modding its nobby salutes, to your grand-mother go—she the cause will discover, and give you a peppermint; thes you'll recover.

TAKEN DOWN.—Captain Judkins, for many years commodore of the Cunard line of steamers, had a certain way occasionally of expressing him-self in reply to what he deemed pointless ques-tions from passengers. In fact, a dovelike sweet-ness of manner was not the commodore's best neight.

point.

On one of his latest voyages he had among the passengers Bishop Littlejohn and his wife, of Long Island. Mrs. Littlejohn one day, being near the commodore, asked him if it was not going to

"Ask the cook," was his bluff reply.
"I beg pardon," said Mrs. Littlejohn, "am I not speaking to the cook?"
History has not?"
History has not informed us as to the precise phraseology of his response.

An Ohio journalist read in another paper a statement to the elect that "Miss Kellogg has a larger reportoire than any other living arima dona," and he considered it his duty as a champion of trath to sit down and write an article on the subject, in which he said: "We do not, of course, know how Miss Kellog was dressed in other cities, but upon the occasion of her hast performance here we are positively certain that her reportoire did not seem to extend out so far as either Nilsson's or Patti's. It may have been that her overskirts were cut too narrow to permit of its being gathered into such a large lump behind, or it may have been that it had been crushed down accidentally; but the fact remains that both of Miss Kellog's rivals wore repertories of a much more extravagant size—very much to their discredit, we think."

Old Rowe kept a hotel in the northern part of this State, which he boasted was the best in "them parts," where, as he use to say, you could get ev-erything that was made to eat. One day in comes a Yankee, sends his horse around to the stable, and steming up to the bar, asked old Rowe what he stepping up to the bar, asked old Rowe what he could give him for dinner. "Anything, sir," says old Rowe, "anything from an elephant to a canary bird's tongue." "Wa'll says the Yankee, eveing old Rowe, "I guess I'll take a piece of pickled elephant." Out bustied old Rowe to the dining-room, leaving our Yankee nonplussed at his gravity. Presently he came back again. "Well, sir, we've got 'em all right, right here in the house, but yu'll have to take a whole one, 'cause we never cut 'em." The Yankee thought he would take some codfish and potatoes.

How it Vas.—I saill tell you how it vas. I drink lager; den I put mine hand on mine head, and dere vas one pain. Den I put my hand on mine body, dere vas anoster pain. Den I put mine hand in mine pocket, and dere vas notting. So I jine mit the demperance. Now, dere is no pain more in mine band. hand in mine pocket, and dere was notting. So I jine mit the demperance. Now, dere is no pain more in mine head, and de pain in mine body was all gone away. I put mine hand in mine pocket, and dere was dwenty tollars. So I shtay mid demperance."

Is Vermont, there lived a reprobate family named Rausom. Once, however, they were induced to attend a meeting during a revival. They came late, and had hardly taken their seats, when the er gave out the hymn, "Return ye Ran-Sinners Home." "All right," said the man getting up in a rage and clapping on his hat.

"Come along, ole woman and gale, we'll go bome fast enough, and everybody in this ole church knows we didn't want to come."

A Wir.—"Why, you rascal," said Radeliffe, the great physician, to a paviour, who dunned him, "do you pretend to be paid for such a piece of work? Why, you have spoiled my pavement, and then covered it over with earth to hide your bad work." "Doctor," said the paviour. "mine is not the work." work." "Doctor," said the paviour, "mine is not the only bad work the earth hides." "You dog, you," said Radcliffe, you are a wit. You must be poor; come in and you shall be paid."

A PRETTY PICTURE.—An artist taking the por-trait of a young lady, perceived that when he was working at her mouth she was trying to render it smaller by contracting her lips. "Do not troub-le yourself so much, madam" exclaimed the paint-er. If you please, "I will draw your face without any mouth, at all.

A LITTLE boy was recently presented with a toy trumpet, to which be became greatly attached. One night, when he was about to be put to bed, and was ready to say his prayers, he handed the trumpet to his grandmother, saying, "Here, gran'-ma, you blow while I pray."

"Professor," said a student in pursuit of knowledge concerning the habits of animals, "why does a cat, while eating, turn her head first one way and then the other?" For the reason," replied the Professor, "that she cannot turn it both ways at once."

An old lady, looking at the curiosities in Bar-num's Museum, came to a couple of large sea-dogs, and after gazing at them with wonder, inquired of a wag who stood man if they barked. "No, madeun," said be, "not now; their bark is on the

The other day a little shaver was expatiating on the injurious effects of tobacco. Said he, "The oil of tobacco is so poisonous that a single drop of it on the end of a dog's tail will kill a man in a minute." The boy had got things slightly mixed.

A Boston girl being asked if she had not once

"HAIR MANUER" is what a young lady inquired for in one of the Keeknk drug stores last week, when she wanted a bottle of hair renewer.

A SUBLIME THOUGHT - Old Fellows and Mason like Masons and Hod Fellows ascending a ladde get up by degrees. - Commercial Bulletin.

the dairymen, and in response to an inquiry, said, "the best butter is undoubtedly an old ram."

NEVER take off flannel, because it looks in pring.—Erokands. Flannel never looks like spring.

for the farmer.

CATTLE VOR THE DAIRY.

The following article was written by the late D. B. Himman, Esq., of Chester County, and originally printed in the Germanious Telegraph. As the views expressed are so correct we have been asked to reproduce it, which request is complied with, with the greatest pleasure.

I do not think that a very large proportion of our cown are well-adapted to the butter-dairy. What we want from a cow is quantity and quality of butter; we should not be governed by quantity of milk.

I have some fine looking cows with the distinguishing marks of good milkers, which were selected by one of the bust judges in the County, but which are worth nothing for butter; while for the conscientious milkman they would be very superior. I believe that all distinguished writers and breeders both in this country and Europe admit that for the butter-dairy the Alderneys stand at the head. For early matarity, quantity and quality of butter, they certainly excel.

quantity and quality of butter, they certainly excel.

Prof. Flint, in his work on Dairy Farming, says that one or two good Alderney cows in a herd of fifteen or twenty, will make a great difference in the quantity of milk and butter of the whole establishment. Again, he says, no breed can excel them in the richness of their milk, and the butter made from it. They are therefore, as a dairy breed, worthy of attention at farms where the making of butter is an object of pursuit and profit. An infusion of Alderney blood will be likely to secure richness of milk and high-flavored, delicious butter. Again he tells us of the Alderney cow "Flora," which produced five hundred and eleven pounds of butter a year. This was a remarkable yield even for an Alderney,

Tr. Twaddell, of Philadelphia, writes to me that he has been breeding Alderney cattle for about ten years, and says: "My experience has convinced me that they are the best of all breeds for the butter dairy; no other race of cattle approaching them in quantity and quality of butter."

The rich golden color, the waxy grain and

proaching them in quantity and quality of butter."

The rich, golden color, the waxy grain and nutty flavor of the Alderney butter, are its marked characteristics, and distinguish it from that produced by any other breed.

The Alderney cows are steady milkers, continuing up to the time of calving. They are very gentle; indeed, I never saw one that was a kicker or in uny way vicious. They also come into profit at an early age.

John T. Norton, Esq., of Farmington, Ct., who has been engaged in the dairy business with Alderney cows for more than ten years, says:

"Their average product per annum is above all other breeds." If I have been correctly informed, the State Agricultural Society of New York in 1859, offered a premium of fifty dollars for the herd of cows of not less than twelve, that made the largest amount of butter in one year. The

herd of cows of not less than twelve, that made the largest amount of butter in one year. The premium was awarded to a herd of thirteen cows that averaged one hundred and eighty-eight pounds per cow. The butter was sold at 25c. In the same year, Mr. Norton's Alderneys, four-teen in number, averaged two hundred and twenty-five pounds each, and the butter was sold at 55c. per pound. I had an imported Alderney that would make one pound of butter from four quarts of milk. I see by a recent writer on the subject, that fourteen quarts of milk is the average for a pound of butter in this neighborhood. This cow has made 300 pounds of butter in one year. As to early maturity, I will only state what As to early maturity, I will only state what has come under my own observation. I have two thorough-bred heifers of my own raising; one had a calf at thirteen months and five days old; the other had twins at thirteen months and twenty days old. These heifers and their calves are well developed, and would be considered a fair size for any breed. The calves have showed a fair disposition to follow the example of their dames.

a fair disposition to follow the example of their dames.

From observation and experience. I am fully persuaded that farmers would find it much to their interest to cross their best cows with the Alderney, and by raising a few heifers every year they would soon have a herd of cows that would be exceedingly valuable, and to which they would become much attached. They are very docile and usually the pets of the barnyard. A few years' attention to this matter would give us the best dairy cattle in the world. There is no reason why Chester County should not be come as celebrated for her fine dairy stock as she is for some other things.—Ger. Tel.

To GET BEES OUT OF HONEY BOXES.—A simple, cheap, and easy way to get bees out of honey boxes, is to place au empty barrel anywhere about the apiary, to suit your convenience. Remove the boxes from the hives and place them in it; then lay a dark cloth over the top of the barrel, leaving a space at one side large enough for one or two bees to fly or crawl out at a time. You may then leave for other work and return at your leisure, without fear of robber bees. I have tried this plan several years, sometimes placing a dozen boxes in a barrel at one time, and never yet knew a bee to return to the barrel of honey, nor a cell to be uncapped.

If any one has a cheaper, quicker, or easier

How To Produce Mutton,—"In the first place I secure a good breed. That is the most important point. The next thing is to keep them growing, from the time they are weared till they are taken to the slaughter-house, never allowing them to grow poor at any season of the year. I have fed them all the hay, peas and oats they will ext. Peas are better than Indian corn for making mutton. Oats furnish nitrogenous limiter for the formation of necessary muscle. Peas produce more fat than the same number of pounds of cereal grain."—American Farmer.

SPARKTHE WOODPECKERS.—"As is well known, they subsist principally upon the larve of the tree-beetles or borers, which they obtain by picking holes in the trunks and branches of the trees, and threating in their long-barbed tongues and drawing the vermin from their lurking places. Some of these woodpeckers have at times been regarded as injurious, from the fact that they are called, in some localities, sup-suckers, from the mistaken opinon that they are the soft inner bark of some of the trees.

Flannel never looks like spring.

Han. C. H. Withers, of Niagara Co. N. Y., having, some years ago, pear trees much troubled with the blight, cared them by digging up the bont "the necessity of warmth for the human oft" antisfied now?—Boston Post.

Our Fcrap Book.

THE DYING BOY.

This beautiful and touching old poem has been attributed to the pen of Mrs. SHOOURERY: but we find the statement in an old paper, that it was published, many years ago, in the Albany dryest, and was said to have been written by J. H. Benour. It is probably one of those fugitive waifs, the parustage of which will forever remain in doubt. To our feelings and associations of thought, it is one of the most touching poems in the language.)

It must be sweet in childhood to give back. The spirit to its Maker, ere the heart. Hath grown familiar with the paths of sis. And sown to garner up its bitter fruits. The supplies of the continuous of the same pound and called him out. To revul in its light, he turned only.

And sought his chamber, to lie down and die!

Twas night: he aummoned his accustomed friends, And in this wise bestowed his last requests:

Mather Produces and

"Mother, I'm dying now!
There is does cofficiation on my breast,
As if some heavy hand my beaum press'd;
And on my brow
I feel the cold sweat stand;
My lips grow dry and tremuleas, and my breath
Comes feebly up. Oh! tell me, is this death?
Mother! your hand—
Here, lay it on my wrist,
And place the other thus, beneath my head;
And any, wreet mother, my, when I am dead,
Shall I be mise'd?

"Never boside your knee
Shall I kneed down again at night to pray.
Nor in the morning wake, and sing the lay
You taught to me.
Oh: at the time of prayer.
When you look round and see a vacant seet.
You will not wait then for my coming feet—
You'll miss me there!

"Father, I'm going home!
To the good home you spoke of—that bless'd land,
Where it is one bright Summer always, and
Storms do not come.
I must be happy then—
From pain and death you say I shall be free;
That slokness never enters there, and we
Shall most ugain!

"Brother, the little spot I used to call my garden, where long hours We've staid to watch the coming buds and flowers, We've staid to watch the country
Forget it not!
Frant there seeme box or pine—
Something that lives in Winter, and will be
A ventral offering to my mamory,
And call it mine.

"Sister, the young rose-tree.
That all the Spring has been my pleasant care,
Just putting forth its leaves so green and fair,
I give to thee;
And when its roses bloom,
I shall be gone away—my short life run—
But will you hot bestow a single one
Upon my tomb!

Morning apread over earth her reay wings.
And that meek sufferer, cold and ivery pele.
Lay on his couch askers, The grattle sir
Came through the open window, freighted with
The fragrant dates of the early Spring.
He breathed it not: the laugh of passers by
Jarred like a discord in some mouraful time,
Dut worried not his alumber—he was dead?

Scene at the British Court, on the Recognition of American Independence.

A district of the control of the con

In crossing the plains, in 1852, Tommy Dod was gobbled up by the Gosboot Indians, and for some mouths remained a captive smong them. He says among other plunder obtained by the Indians when they took his train was a hand organ which an adventurous Italian was bringing out to California. The organ was a bir thing among the Indians after they may reached their village. The chief had a man to sit in front of his hut and grind it every night. It was set to play "Yankee Doodle;" it played every night, week in and week out, without "wariation." One night in fooling with the "machine," the Indian grinder shifted the top, and when he resumed the crank out came "Pop Goes the Weasel." The old chief listened a moment, and supposing the machine was spoiled, scized his tomahawk, leaped from the door of his hut, and with a fierce yell brained the discoverer of the new tune upon the spot.

Did it ever occur to the reader to ask himself where he will be a hundred years from new? Let him try for a measure to grasp that thought, and then tell us, if he can, what he is butting at so frantically here.

Aseful and Curious.

TIMELY SUGGESTIONS FOR PREVA

The constant increase of mortality among children has induced the New York Board of Health, through the Registrar of Vital Statistics, to give the following suggestions for treatment of prevalent diseases:

FOR THE PREVENTION OF CHOLERA INCANTUM.

raint discases:

FOR THE PREVENTION OF CHOLERA INKANTUM.

The mortality at this season of the year among the children in tenement houses from summer complaint (cholera infantum) is excessive. In 1866 the deaths from this disease amounted to 1,593; in 1867 to 1,511, while just at this time not less than ulnetest to twenty children, mostly under one year of ago, fall victims daily to this malady. Now, it is well understood that cholera infantum is but the -cholera of infants, and like Asiatic cholera, depends upon preventible causes. It is a disease induced by hot weather, foul air, domestic filth and inproper food. In the country and in wealthy, well managed families, it is almost unknown. Although the poor of the city have but few facilities for properly ordering the care of their children, still ignorance of the use of the means which they have leads to much of the preventable mortality which occurs among them. We are glad to notice that the Board of Health has determined, in addition to its daily work of ventilating, cleansing and disinfecting their dwellings, to publish some rules relating to the dress, diet, &c., of city children in the summer months, and circulate them largely in the tenant houses. Accompanying the recent report on this anbject made to the Board by Dr. Stephen Smith, was the following rules, which have been approved by several eminent physicians who have made this—the dicting of children—aspecial study. RULES FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF INFANTS DURING THE SUMMER MONTHS. RULES FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF INFANTS DURING THE SUMMER MONTHS.

THE SUMMER MOSTIS.

1. Preserve cleanliness of room, clothes and person of child, and secure fresh air by open windows; resort to parks, ferries, etc.

2. Use light flannel covering of chest and bowels at all times, and other clothing to snit the changes of weather.

3. Infants under one year abould, if possible, have a wet nurse. Until six months old they may hurse not oftener than every two or three hours; over six months, five times in twenty-four hours.

may harse not offener than every two or three hours; over six mouths, five times in twenty-four hours.

4. If the child do not nurse it must still take milk, which should be prepared as follows: Boil a teaspoonful of barley (ground in a coffee mill, or take prepared barley) with a gill of water for fifteen minutes, to which add a little salt; to this add half the amount of boiled milk and a lump of loaf sugar; give it to the child lukewarm from a furning bottle. The bottle and mouthpiece should be always kept in water when not in use.

5. If the child is over six mouths old, the boiled milk and barley water should be in equal quantities, with salt and loaf sugar. If the child is slightly costive use oatmeal gruel, strained before it is mixed with the milk.

6. If the child is partly nursed it should be fed sufficiently with food prepared as above directed—the child being nursed and fed alternately.

7. Beef too or heef soop may be added to this food for infants of five mouths or so older; when the or twelve months old they may suck rare done beefsteak.

8. No child under two years of age should be allowed the miscellaneous use of the table.

9. On the first appearance of the symptoms of summer complaint—vomiting and purging—place the child under the care of a physician.

[From the *Periodal Regelectary of the lab Blaxaxy around the properties of the properties of the lab Blaxaxy and the properties of the pr

HAIR WASH.—If you want perhaps the best preparation is the world for the hair, make it yourself. Grind in a coffee mill a pint of ripe, dry annilower seeds; gather a double handful of green grape vine icaves, boil the flower seed and vine leaves as hour very moderately in a quart of clean rain water, strain the liquid, add salt until it will float an egg, and when cold bettle, keep corked, and wash the hair with it two or three times a week.

House Flizz.—Take as much each of ground black pepper and sugar as will lie on a dime, moisten with two temporatule of cream or rich milk, and spread it on a plate or board. The flice cat it, seek the air, and die out of doors. Or, mix the liquor of boiled pake rion with a little moisses, and spread it about on plates.—Prairie Farmer.

then tell us, if he can, what he is butting at so frantically here.

A WESTERN paper, alluding to the statue of Shakapeare in the Central Park. New York, says: "That's right: much taleut as William's ought to be encouraged."

HAM TOMET.—Boil a quarter of a pound of lean ham; closp is small, with the yolk of three eggs well besten, half ad onnes of better, two table-spoonfuls of cross and a little capsease. Stir it over the fire till is thickens, and spread it on be encouraged."

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That which protects from or provents this disorder must be of immense service in the communities where it prevalls. Prevention is better than cure; for the patient escapes the risk which he must run in violent attacks of this baleful distemper. This "CURE" expels the miasmatic poison of Fever and Agus from the system, and prevents the derelopment of the disease, if taken on the first approach of its premonitory symptoms. A great superiority of this remedy over any other ever discovered for the speedy and certain cure of Intermittents is, that it contains no Quinine or mineral; consequently it produces no quinism or other injurious effects whatever upon the constitution. Those cured by it are left as healthy as if they had never had the disease.

Fever and Aguse is not slone the consequence of the miasmatic poison. A great variety of disorders arise from its tritation, among which are Neurralgela, Ellenmentum, Gent. Hernden, Patindus, Patindusea, Toschaeche, Euruche, Custurela, Astamas, Patipianticos, Patindusea, Toschaeche, Euruche, Custurela, Astamas, Patipianticos, Patindusea, Toschaeche, Euruche, Custurela, Astamas, Patipianticos, Patindus in the malarious districts. If taken occasionally or daily while exposed to the lafection, that will be exercted from the system, and evanual themselves of the protection the protection the remedy affords.

For Liver Complaints, arising from torpidity of the Liver, it is an excellent remedy, stimulating the Liver into healthy setivity, and producing many trajy remarkable cure, when other medicaes hill.

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